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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/593,767	06/14/2000	Minoru Torii	00862.021926.	8036
5514 7590 07/03/2007 FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112			EXAMINER DIVECHA, KAMAL B	
			ART UNIT 2151	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/593,767

Applicant(s)

TORII, MINORU

Examiner

KAMAL B. DIVECHA

Art Unit

2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-13 are pending in this application.

Claims 16-22 were previously cancelled.

Claims 14-15 are cancelled in response filed 5/31/07.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed May 31, 2007 with respect to above claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response filed, applicant argues in substance that:

- a. Initially, the rejection of claim 2 and 8 over claims 1-98 Carcerano in view of Kawashima is respectfully traversed (See remarks, pg. 9).

In response to argument [a], Examiner disagrees with the applicant that the latter common-assigned patent is available as prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), and therefore can be applied as prior art only to show anticipation, not to show obviousness, at least based on MPEP § 804 I. B, which discloses instances where double patenting issue can be raised. More specifically, Double Patenting can be raised between an issued patent and a co-pending application.

For the at least this reason, the rejection is maintained.

Art Unit: 2151

b. Claim 1 is not merely an obvious variant of the subject matter of any of the claims of either Carcerano or Kawashima (remarks, pg. 10).

response to argument [b], Examiner respectfully disagrees because the claimed invention in the present application is not patentably distinct from Carcerano and Kawashima.

For example: "Applicant contends that in view of at least extraction of link information embedded in the first display information...".

Applicants attention is directed to Claim 1 of Carcerano which discloses:

1. A method for viewing and updating a configuration of at least one of a plurality of network devices connected to a network, comprising the steps of:
 - repeatedly polling each of the network devices over the network for configuration information;
 - storing the configuration information in a database;
 - receiving a first URL-encoded request from a requesting station, the first request identifying a targeted one of the network devices;
 - responsive to the first request, dynamically generating a response representative of a visual display of the configuration information for the targeted one of the network devices based at least in part on the configuration information stored in the database;
 - sending the response to the requesting station;
 - receiving a second URL-encoded request from the requesting station, the second request including configuration data for the targeted one of the network devices;
 - responsive to the second request, updating the database based on the configuration data; and
 - updating the configuration of the targeted one of the network devices based on the updated database.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first request is URL-encoded for a CGI script that is used to dynamically generate the response.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first request is URL-encoded for an ASP web page that is used to dynamically generate the response.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the response is dynamically generated HTML code.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the response is dynamically generated text.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the requesting station is a web browser.

What is disclose in claim 1 is a management apparatus for viewing and updating a configuration of network device comprising the steps of polling, storing, receiving a first URL encoded request, i.e. a link information in the first display, generating a response, i.e. by acquisition of management information based at least in part on a template and displaying it as a

Art Unit: 2151

web page, subject matter that is not distinct from the subject matter as disclosed in the present application.

For the at least these reasons, the applicant argument is considered not persuasive.

c. Nothing has been found in Prithviraj that would disclose or suggest specifying management information of the network device by using template data and acquiring a plurality of pieces of management information from a network device specified by link information, as recited in claim 1 (remarks, pg. 11).

In response to argument [c], Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Independent claim 1 recites:

A network device managing apparatus for monitoring and managing a network device based on processing first display information of the device and second display information linked from the first display information, said apparatus comprising:

extracting means for extracting link information embedded in the first display information;

receiving means for receiving an instruction to be used for displaying information based on the second display information corresponding to the link information extracted by said extracting means;

specifying means for specifying management information of the network device by using template data which describe a plurality of pieces of management information required to display the second display information;

acquiring means for acquiring, from the network device specified by the link information extracted by said extracting means, the plurality of pieces of management information specified by said specifying means of the device related to the second display information in accordance with the link information recognized by said recognizing means before said obtaining receiving means receives the instruction to display the second display information;

generating means for generating output information corresponding to the second display information to prepare for displaying the acquired management information of the network device in a web page of a predetermined form based on the-received instruction; and

transferring means for transferring, to a predetermined communication link, the output information generated by said generating means.

Art Unit: 2151

And, Applicant specification discloses:

“...the system module creates an HTML document for system parameter display through the template module...” (pg. 11 [0071]).

“A template module creates an HTML document as an output result of the network management software on the basis of a template file stored in the hard disk...” (pg. 12 [0077]).

“the template module then creates an HTML document by replacing the template variables contained in the template file with values set by the system control module, system module...” (pg. 12 [0078]).

“fig. 5 shows the format of a template file according to the present invention. (pg. 12 [0079]).

“In the HEAD block, the <<variable>> tags in which pieces of information to be acquired from a device are described...” (pg. 13 [0081]).

“As is Obvious from Fig. 5, network management software 1062 may acquire a product name indicated by WNTVAR_DCV_PRODUCT by parsing the HEAD block. Upon acquiring this information, network management software 1062 acquires information from the device by the SNMP/MIB. Thereafter, network management software 1062 replaces the <<EMBED>> tag having the variable "WNTVAR_DCV_PRODUCT" with the information acquired from the device by parsing the BODY block. By performing parsing operation like that described above with respect to all the variables, an HTML file to be output can be obtained” (pg. 13 [0082]).

In other words, the “specifying means” is a means for specifying or describing management information of the network device by using a template that describes plurality of pieces of management information required to display.

Prithviraj, from the same field of endeavor, in its clear context, explicitly discloses a specifying means for specifying and/or describing the management information of the network device by using the TEMPLATE such as templates shown in appendix II-IV for describing a plurality of information required from the network device specified by the link to display the second display (See col. 11 L25 to col. 12 L67, See APPENDIX I-IX).

The usage of TEMPLATE itself discloses the specifying means as it specifies the management information of the network device when the user actuates the appropriate hypertext links, thereby storing the data retrieved from the network device in the template (Prithviraj, col. 12 L31-67).

Additionally, the usages of TEMPLATES in present application and in Prithviraj are logically equivalent (See applicant specification, pg. 12 [0079] to pg. 13 [0083] and Prithviraj's APPENDIX I-IX for more detailed comparisons).

At column 3 lines 35 to column 4 line 67, Prithviraj clearly discloses the usage of template, which specifies, stores and/or displays data corresponding to an information element of interest, which in fact is initiated by the user through the hypertext links.

It is evident from the detailed mappings found above and/or in the rejection(s) that Prithviraj et al. disclosed this functionality, i.e. "specifying means".

Further, it is clear from the numerous teachings (previously and currently cited) that the provision for "specifying means by using template", was widely implemented in the networking art, specifically by Prithviraj. Thus, Applicant's arguments drawn toward distinction of the claimed invention and the prior art teachings on this point are not considered persuasive

d. Again, nothing has been found in Scholl that would teach or suggest extraction of link information embedded in the first display information, the template data for specifying the plurality of management information of the network device and the acquisition of the plurality of pieces of management information from the network device specified by the link information (remarks, pg. 11).

In response to argument [d], Examiner respectfully disagrees for the reasons set forth in argument [c] above.

Stated another way, Prithviraj clearly discloses the extraction of link information embedded in the first display information, probably a web page, the template data and/or

Art Unit: 2151

template for specifying, storing or describing plurality of management information data of the network device, acquisition of these management information corresponding to the actuated link or hypertext link and finally displaying the management information by suing the TEMPLATES (See col. 10 L16 to col. 11 L67, col. 14 L11 to col. 15 L67, col. 3 L10 to col. 4 L67).

For the at least these reasons, the REJECTION IS MAINTAINED.

Double Patenting

Applicants acknowledgement regarding the provisional non-statutory type double patenting is acknowledged.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

1. Claims 1-13 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 14-20 of copending Application No. 11/330,097.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims the claimed subject in both the application is almost similar.

The subject matter in claims 14-15 of present application is similar to subject matter as in claims 1-6 of present application, in a sense that they both display a web page for managing network devices including embedded links for obtaining more information about the device.

Even though the language of the claim is not similar, both sets of claims disclose SIMILAR INVENTION, i.e. a network management device comprising a web-based management interface for displaying the managed devices and/or information regarding the managed devices of the network, wherein the display includes link information embedded therein which when actuated or selected by the user displays a second display comprising the information of the network device, wherein the display is in html format.

“A later patent claim is not patentably distinct from an earlier patent claim if the later claim is obvious over, or **anticipated by**, the earlier claim. In re Longi, 759 F.2d at 896, 225 USPQ at 651 (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting because the claims at issue were obvious over claims in four prior art patents); In re Berg, 140 F.3d at 1437, 46

Art Unit: 2151

USPQ2d at 1233 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting where a patent application claim to a genus is anticipated by a patent claim to a species within that genus). “ ELI LILLY AND COMPANY v BARR LABORATORIES, INC., United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, ON PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC (DECIDED: May 30, 2001).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

2. Claims 1, 3-7 and 9-13 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-98 of U.S. Patent No. 6,308,205 B1 (hereinafter ‘205). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they disclose the similar subject matter, Invention and/or utility.

For example: claim 1 of present application is equivalent to claim 1 of ‘205 Patent.

From a technical point of view, both claims are similar because they both disclose a web-browser type of management interface with link information embedded in it, which when selected and executed, present the user with the information or second display in accordance with the link information, such information can include status and details of the network device. Both claims includes a means for obtaining or acquiring the management information before receiving the instruction to display the second display page.

Claim 3 of present application is similar to claim 1-14, because in ‘205 Patent, the second display page, as in claim 1, and such as in fig. 7, is indeed generated based on a template data (see ‘205 Patent, col. 11 L37 to col. 13 L30).

Claim 4 is equivalent to claim 1, 4 and 6 of ‘205 Patent.

Art Unit: 2151

Claim 5 of present application is equivalent to claims 1, 6 and 7 of '205 Patent.

Claim 6 of present application is equivalent to claims 1 and 6 of '205 Patent.

Claims 7, 9-13 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 1, 3-6.

Claims 14-15 of present application are similar to claims 1-14 of '205 Patent.

3. Claims 2 and 8 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-98 of U.S. Patent No. 6,308,205 B1 in view of claims 1-28 of U. S. Patent No. 7,028,081 B2 (hereinafter '081).

As per claim 2 and 8, '205 Patent does not disclose the apparatus wherein the management information is information in an MIB form.

'081 Patent, explicitly discloses the apparatus for acquiring the management information and storing the information in a MIB form (see claims 1 and 12).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify '205 in view of '081 in order to store the management data in form of MIB.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated because MIB is well known for storing the management information or data of a network.

4. Claims 1-13 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-28 of U. S. Patent No. 7,028,081 in view of claims 1-98 of U.S. Patent No. 6,308,205 B1.

Claims 1-13 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

Applicant is advised to take appropriate action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In the context of this claim, the functionality “acquiring means for acquiring, from the network device specified by the link information extracted by said extracting means, the plurality of pieces of management information specified by said specifying means before said receiving means receives the instruction to display the second display information” renders the claim indefinite because it is still unclear how the acquiring means acquires information related to the second display information in accordance with the link information recognized by the recognizing means before the instruction. How does the acquiring means acquire data IF the acquiring means is not told which, what and from where to acquire data.

In other words, does the acquiring means acquire data periodically? , if its not based on the instruction.

It seems, the claims either lacks an essential means (step) or is incomplete. .

Claims 2-13 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claim 1.

Applicant is advised to take an appropriate action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection presented in the previous office action is withdrawn due to cancellation of claim 14-15.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Prithviraj et al. (hereinafter Prithviraj, U. S. Patent No. 5,987,513) in view of Scholl et al. (hereinafter Scholl, U. S. Patent No. 6,145,001).

As per claim 1, Prithviraj discloses a network device managing apparatus for monitoring and managing a network device based on processing first display information of the device and second information linked from the first display information (see Abstract, col. 2 L45 to col. 3 L67), said apparatus comprising:

extracting means for extracting link information embedded in the first display information (fig. 12 item #1230, 1240, 1250, col. 10 L16-65, col. 11 L26 to col. 12 L67, col. 19 L46 to col. 20 L67, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L64);

receiving means for receiving instruction to be used for displaying information based on the second display information corresponding to the link information extracted by said extracting means (fig. 12 item 31230, 1240, 1250, col. 14 L11 to col. 15 L67, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L64: i.e. user actuating one of the hyperlinks to select the information group of interest);

specifying means for specifying management information of the network device by using template data which describe a plurality of pieces of management information required to display

Art Unit: 2151

the second display information (col. 11 L25 to col. 12 L67, Appendix I-IX: template describing the data and management information);

acquiring means for acquiring, from the network device specified by the link information extracted by said extracting means, the plurality of management information specified by said specifying means (fig. 12 item #1260, 1270, 1280 and 1290, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L65);

generating means for generating output information corresponding to the second display information to prepare for displaying the acquired management information in a web page in a predetermined form by using the obtained instruction data (fig. 12 item #1280, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L65); and

transferring means for transferring, to a predetermined communication link, the output information generated by said generating means (fig. 12 item #1290, col. 21L5-21, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L65).

However, Prithviraj does not disclose the acquiring means for acquiring management information of the device related to the second display information in accordance with the link information recognized by said recognizing means before said obtaining means obtains the instruction to display the second display information (i.e. Prithviraj does not disclose the process or apparatus wherein the management information is pre-acquired from the managed devices and may be pre-stored in database such as MIB database).

Scholl, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses the process of acquiring the management information from the managed devices and storing the management information in a management information database and providing the data to the administrator or user when desired (fig. 6 item #26, 24, 29, 30, col. 7 L2-13, col. 7 L57 to col. 8 L14).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Prithviraj in view of Scholl in order to acquire the management information of the device related to the second display information in accordance with the link information before obtaining instruction for displaying the second display information.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have enabled the user to retrieve the information locally from a database in order to manage the network and/or devices (col. 7 L58 to col. 8 L14).

As per claim 2, Prithviraj discloses the apparatus wherein the management information is information in an MIB form (Prithviraj, col. 8 L55 to col. 9 L65, col. 15 L10-55; Scholl, col. 7 L2-14).

As per claim 3, Prithviraj discloses the apparatus wherein said generating means generates the output information based on data, which includes an HTML format for defining the predetermined form, and management information item of the device (i.e. generating output information based on HTML template, fig. 11 item #1140, 1150, fig. 12, col. 12 L31 to col. 13 L42, See Appendix I-V).

As per claim 4, Prithviraj discloses the apparatus wherein said generating means generates the output information in an HTML format (fig. 11 #1150, fig. 12 item #1240, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L64, See Appendix I-V).

As per claim 5, Prithviraj discloses the apparatus comprising means for outputting the output information (such as display or browser, fig. 11, fig. 12, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L64).

Art Unit: 2151

As per claim 6, Prithviraj discloses the apparatus comprising output means for displaying the output information in accordance with a URL (hyperlink is a URL and browser outputs the information based on URL, fig. 11, fig. 12, col. 10 L17-64, col. 23 L54 to col. 24 L64).

As per claims 7-13, they do not teach or further define over the limitations in claims 1-6 (i.e. claims 7-12 discloses similar subject matter as in claims 1-6, but in method form; and claim 13 in a product form). Therefore claims 7-13 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claims 1-6.

Additional References

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Land et al., US Patent No. 6,008,805: Method and Apparatus for Providing Multiple Management Interfaces to a Network Device (Similar Problem Solving Area).
- b. Bawden et al., US Patent No. 6,003,077: Computer Network System and Method for Using Domain Name System To Locate MIB Module Specification and web browser for managing SNMP Agents.
- c. Touboul, US Patent No. 6,125,390: Method and Apparatus for Monitoring and Controlling in a Network.
- d. Weber et al., US 6,480,901 B1: System for Monitoring and Managing devices on a network from a management station via a proxy server that provides protocol converter.
- e. Leong et al., US Patent No. 5,996,010: Method of Performing a network management transaction using a web-capable agent.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KAMAL B. DIVECHA whose telephone number is 571-272-5863. The examiner can normally be reached on Increased Flex Work Schedule.

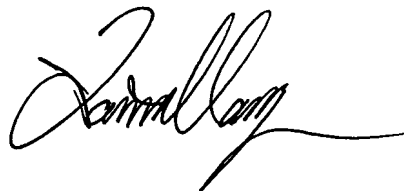
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on 571-272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2151

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kamal Divecha/

Kamal Divecha
Art Unit 2151.



ZARNI MAUNG
PATENT EXAMINER